

# IRISH GOVERNMENT IS SET UP

## POINCARÉ MEETS LLOYD GEORGE TO DISCUSS TREATY

New French Premier Seeks Full Understanding on Canees Decisions.

CABINET NAMED SUNDAY

Viviani Will Not Accept Post-Sarraut to Keep Colonies Portfolio.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Premier Lloyd George arrived here this afternoon and was met at the station by former Premier Briand, whom he planned to receive at the Hotel Crillon this evening.

An interview had been arranged between Mr. Lloyd George and Premier Poincaré at the British Embassy. They met at 3.15 o'clock. Although Mr. Poincaré is not yet official head of the Ministry, he desired an immediate understanding with the British Premier concerning the alliance and decisions taken at the Supreme Council conference.

Mr. Poincaré, in his task of forming a French Cabinet, asked former Premier Poincaré to accept the post of Minister of Justice, with the Vice Presidency of the Cabinet, but Mr. Viviani refused the portfolio, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Mr. Viviani, while expressing the closest sympathy with Mr. Poincaré, it was stated, explained that he preferred continuing his work as France's representative in the League of Nations.

It was also announced that Andre Tardieu, former French High Commissioner to the United States and Lieutenant of Clemenceau during the peace negotiations, had been asked to take the Ministry of Liberated Regions and that Mr. Tardieu would give his answer this afternoon.

It was officially stated that Mr. Poincaré intends asking M. Sarraut, head of the French delegation at the Washington Conference, to continue as Minister of the Colonies.

M. Doumergue, President of the Naval Committee of the Senate, has refused the portfolio of Minister of Marine. As the make-up of the Cabinet stands at present M. Mounoury is slated for the Ministry of the Interior and M. De Lasteyrie for the Ministry of Finance, with M. Maginot probably retaining the Ministry of Pensions.

Mr. Poincaré plans to offer M. Barthou the Ministry of Justice and the Vice Premiership, declined by M. Viviani. If Barthou accepts, former Minister of War Raiberti will be offered the post of Minister of War.

It is still hoped by M. Poincaré that M. Harriot will accept the commerce portfolio, for which ex-Minister of Commerce Isaac is the second choice. The inclusion in the Cabinet of an Alsation, as yet not selected, also is expected.

Dr. Walter Rathenau will be present at the interview between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand this evening at the request of the British Prime Minister.

## WILL FORCE SOLDIER BONUS THROUGH ON A TAX BASIS TO KEEP HOLD ON CONGRESS

President Harding Favors Law and Will Not Oppose Impost on Sales.

HOPE TO WIN ELECTION.

Allies Debt Interest Cannot Be Touched, or 16,000,000 Bondholders Would Be Affected.

By David Lawrence.  
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Copyright, 1922).—The American soldiers will be paid a bonus. It will be raised by direct taxation. President Harding announces that he favors the enactment of a bonus law and that he will not oppose a sales tax as the method of raising money. Republican leaders believe it is essential to success in the fall elections that they put the measure through, and they plan to do so within the next few weeks. Practical obstacles prevent the linking up of the bonus with the proceeds of the Allied war debt, as the original Liberty Loan Act provided that any payments made on the principal of the money lent to foreign Governments shall be immediately applied to the payment of Liberty Loan bonds and interest thereon.

As matters stand now, the Government here must annually provide about \$375,000,000 to pay Liberty bond holders the interest that is due them. Where is that money secured? By the income tax, corporation tax, and all the other levies of the new revenue act. Relief from this immense burden—one-fourth of the annual budget—has been expected to come eventually from the payments by foreign Governments of the interest and principal of their war debt. If, instead, the soldiers get it, this means that the Federal Government would have to keep on borrowing from the American people by regular bond issues and would not be able to reduce the tax burden for a generation at least.

Fears are entertained that if the proceeds of the Allied war debt are somehow made payable to the soldiers as a bonus, the Liberty bonds held by so many millions of small investors will be adversely affected and the resultant impression on the electorate, so far as the fall elections are concerned, is to be taken into consideration by the Administration as a possible boomerang. There are something like 16,000,000 bondholders. There are approximately 4,800,000 soldiers, and many of them hold bonds too.

The tendency therefore will be to

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## HARDING INDORSES BIG WAR MEMORIAL

Writes Governors of States to Participate in Establishment of Educational Centre.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Erection in Washington of the National Victory Memorial Building, commemorating the American forces in the World War and complying with the wish of George Washington for a great educational institution here, is endorsed by President Harding in a letter to all State Governors and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia urging official participation of the States in the project.

Replying to the letter from the President, the Governors of New York, Maine and Delaware and the District Commissioners already have indicated their desire to co-operate in the indorsement and to bring the matter to the attention of the citizens of their States.

BLAZES UP AT MOVIE SHOW.

A film caught fire in the steel projecting cage of the Cudworth Theatre, between N. J. last night, causing \$200 damage. The operator, Harry Benedict, jumped out unharmed, and the manager, E. H. Metzger, assured the audience of 500 or 600 that there was no danger. Everybody walked out safely and the fire was quickly extinguished.

## TRANSPORT CROOK, PATCHED, ARRIVES AFTER ROUGH TRIP

Cement Coffin Dam Built Around Leaking Parts and Holes Plugged.

WAR BRIDES ON BOARD, They and Soldiers From Rhine Unaware of Ship's Peril in Pounding Sea.

The United States Army transport Crook, from which a call for help was sent over the Atlantic Tuesday, when she was found to have been so wrecked by a 100 mile gale that she had sprung a leak, came into port "all on her own" today with more than a thousand passengers, most of them soldiers from the American area on the Rhine, and the bodies of 652 American dead.

Eighteen women, fourteen of them German girls who had married doughboys, were included in the ship's company. They, no more than any of the troops on board, knew of the real peril of the ship except as an exciting and probably exaggerated rumor until the Crook reached Quarantine and was greeted by the John F. Hylan carrying Grover Whalen and the Police Band and the Mayor's welcoming committee and the newspapers. From that moment until they disembarked the soldiers went about making much of the ship's crew and apologizing for harsh things they had said about the "grouch" of Capt. F. J. Reppa and his officers in the dangerous hours of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of which the passengers had been unconscious.

Capt. Reppa took over the Crook at Marseilles Nov. 28. She had been sold to the Seven Seas Corporation, which had defaulted in paying for her. Capt. Reppa put a Mediterranean crew of 145 men including 30 nationalities aboard and took the Crook to Hamburg, where she was drydocked for repairs. The Crook, built 30 years ago as the Roumanian of the Allen Line has been a transport since the Spanish War.

Leaving Antwerp with the detachment of the returning Rhine Army Dec. 25, the vessel ran at once into southwesterly and northwesterly gales which tested her staunchness. By Tuesday the wind had increased in ferocity so much that the Captain, fearing the weakening of the plating, had soundings made in the hold every fifteen minutes instead of three times a day. In the morning seven inches of water was in the hold, by noon twenty-one inches.

Chief Engineer C. E. Berquist reported that several plates under No. 1 hold had been sprung and water

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## NO FIXED STANDARD TO BASE PER CENT. IN RENT CHARGES

Brooklyn Appellate Court Says Its Recent Decision Has Been Misunderstood.

DEPENDS ON MARKET.

investors Should at Least Make as Much on Real Property as Others Do On Mortgages.

The Appellate Term of the Brooklyn Supreme Court today declared that it never had decided that a 10 per cent. net income on real estate was a proper basis for rent fixing.

In a unanimous decision, Justice Crosey, Lazansky and Faber said that the decision in which 10 per cent. was supposed to have been established as a proper return for landlords had been widely misconstrued and accordingly misunderstood.

The decision was in the case of Mrs. Mary T. Kelly against Insoff Medford, one of her twenty-eight tenants at Nos. 55, 67, 69 and 73 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn. The case was brought in the Municipal Court as a test case after all of the tenants had refused to pay the increase of \$5 a month demanded by Mrs. Kelly as effective beginning last January. The jury in the Municipal Court before Justice James A. Dunn, gave a verdict allowing an increase of \$2.50 a month. The case was carried to the Appellate term, which today affirmed the Lower Court's decision, with \$10 costs against Medford.

"The verdict of the jury was warranted by the facts in the case," said the Court. "In this case, as in other cases and in other places, there has been an unfortunate misunderstanding as to what was decided by this Court in Hirsch v. Weiner, June Term, 1921. The Court did not decide that a 10 per cent. return upon the value of the property was a conclusive and invariable standard. On the contrary, the Court clearly held that it depended upon the conditions of the financial market. Attention should be directed to the following in the opinion:

"In the case at bar, the landlords stipulated that they would accept 7 per cent. on the fair value of the premises as the proper amount of net income. We think that this is not only fair, but that a larger rate of income would be fair. The evidence shows that at the present time one can buy with reasonable safety first mortgage coupon bonds that are producing income at 8 per cent. to 8 1/2 per cent. The investors in real estate, if building of houses is to be encouraged, should at least get as much income from real property, with all its attendant trouble, as the investors in mortgages and realty and franchises.

"Then in laying down a way to de-

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## FATHER MUST PAY \$1,198 DAMAGES TO DAUGHTER

Accused of Recklessly Driving His Auto.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 14.—Lorenzo D. Hatch of Corinna was ordered by a Superior Court jury today to pay his daughter, Mrs. Jenny McKenny of Dexter, damages of \$1,198 for injuries received in an automobile accident.

Mrs. McKenny, who alleged her injuries were due to reckless driving by her father, sued for \$5,000. Mr. Hatch appealed.

## M'CORMICK TO WED MISS BAKER ABROAD

Chicagoan, Whose Marriage Was Postponed at Altar, Sails—Ceremony in London, He Says.

Allister McCormick of Chicago, whose marriage with Miss Mary Lombard Baker was dramatically postponed at the altar of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago on Jan. 7, sailed for England today on the Baltic, changing cabins at the last minute, so that the reporters almost missed him.

When they found him, however, he was quite willing to talk about the postponement and the plans for the wedding in the future.

"I have been at the Baltimore for a few days," he said, "and my fiancée and I have been on our way to-day by telephone from Chicago. She is going to California for two or three months to recuperate her health, after which she will join me in London and we will be married there. I am going to stay with my brother Edward at Weymouth on the Thames."

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## CROKER CABLES HE IS IMPROVED

Message Received To-Day From Former Tammany Chief by John M. Riehl.

John M. Riehl, former President of the Democratic Club, today received a cablegram from Richard Croker announcing that the old Tammany leader's condition had improved. Yesterday Mr. Riehl received a cable from Mrs. Croker announcing that the former Tammany chief was suffering from salubrious rest.

Mr. Riehl immediately called back, saying he hoped that Mr. Croker had recovered. To-day he received the following answer:

"Glenhurst, Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 14. "Thanks for cable. Condition improved. RICHARD CROKER."

## HARDING ANNOUNCES HAYS WILL ACCEPT \$150,000 JOB AS HEAD OF MOVIE INDUSTRY

Decision of Postmaster General's Retirement Given Out After Conference.

NO DATE DECIDED ON.

President Expresses Regret Over Losing Member of His Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Announcement that Postmaster General Hays will shortly retire from the Cabinet was made at the White House today.

After a forty-minute conference with the Postmaster General, President Harding said he could not "well interpose any objection" to Mr. Hays' retirement to become head of a national association of motion picture producers and distributors.

"It is too great an opportunity for a helpful public service for him to refuse," said Mr. Harding. "I shall be more than sorry to have him retire from the Cabinet, where he has already made so fine a record, but we have agreed to look upon the situation from the broadest viewpoint and seek the highest public good."

The President personally gave out the following statement:

"The Postmaster General and I have been discussing at considerable length the proposal which has been made to him to become the head of a National Association of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors. If the arrangement proves to be, when the details are worked out, what it seems to be I cannot well interpose any objection to Mr. Hays retiring from the Cabinet to take up a work so important."

"With the President's consent I have decided to undertake the work suggested by the motion picture producers and distributors. No contract has been executed as yet. I am assuming, of course, that a satisfactory contract will be possible and one which will make certain the carrying out of the high purposes contemplated by this great industry."

The Postmaster General had been decided on that matter being left open awaiting his negotiations with the motion picture producers.

Mr. Hays said that as soon as possible he would confer, probably in New York, with representatives of the motion picture industry. He refused to discuss the salary which he would receive in his new position, but it has been reported as upward of \$150,000 a year.

While it was stated at the White House that the question of a successor to Mr. Hays had not been considered by the President and would not be until he had definitely made his decision, immediately there sprung forth numerous and varied reports. These included the names of Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana, Mr. Hays' home State; Dr. Hubert Work, present First Assistant Postmaster General; Walter S. Dieck, Kansas City manufacturer and Representative Stearnson of Minnesota; chairman of the House Post Office Committee.

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## IRISH PARLIAMENT RATIFIES TREATY AND ELECTS EIGHT TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

Collins and Seven Others Named to Set Up Free State, Griffith and Duffy Remaining Heads of Dail—De Valera and Followers Absent.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14 (Associated Press).—The Anglo-Irish Treaty creating the Irish Free State was unanimously ratified this morning by the South Ireland Parliament.

Eamon De Valera and his supporters, who opposed the treaty in the Dail Eireann, were absent.

A Provisional Government was constituted, comprising Michael Collins, William Cosgrave, Eamon J. Duggan, P. J. Hogan, Finian Lynch, Joseph McGrath, Prof. John MacNeill and Kevin O'Higgins.

The list of Ministers does not include Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail, nor George Gavan Duffy, the Dail's Minister of Foreign Affairs, presumably because foreign affairs, although they will be within the competence of the Free State which is constituted, will not be formally handled by the Provisional Transitional Government.

The entire business of ratifying the treaty and setting up a Provisional Government occupied less than twenty minutes. Not a murmur of dissent marred the proceedings.

The brief meeting was presided over by William De Roiste (Liam Roiste) of Cork City, who was placed in nomination by Patrick O'Malley, Member for Connemara, with Finian Lynch of Kerry seconding the nomination. Among the few privileged spectators was M. Blanche, the French Consul.

The chairman announced that when the transition period was completed the Dail Eireann would decree a general election, enabling the people to pronounce on a form of constitution and elect representatives to the Parliament of the nation.

The roll call established the fact that not one member of Mr. De Valera's party was present. The four Trinity College members all attended.

Pierce Beasley of Kerry formally moved the resolution approving the treaty, with Joseph McBride of Mayo, brother of Major John McBride, who was executed after the Easter Week rising in 1916, seconding the motion.

Mr. McBride said the treaty was demanded by an overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland and was for the benefit of the country.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and Deputy Ward of Donegal proposed the election of the Ministers. Justice McKenna of Meath seconded this proposition and the resolution was passed without dissent.

Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, addressing the meeting, said he thought it desirable to make definite what the position was of the Provisional Government that had been called into being to carry out the terms of the treaty. The Dail Eireann, he explained, would remain in existence until the treaty's terms were carried out, when general elections would be called. The Provisional Government, he said, would need and deserve the support of every good Irishman. Its task would be heavy, and it would have many difficulties from the outset, but it would carry through, he predicted.

Mr. Griffith said he was sure the Provisional Government would make no distinction between Irishmen, every guarantee would be given for fair play all around. They were starting a new era on this occasion and desired that the old differences be banished forever. New differences must arise in every community, but they would arise as differences

## MONTREAL TO OPEN EXCLUSIVE WINE SHOP FOR WOMEN

Motley Males Will Be Barred From Depot in Heart of Shopping District.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.

The Quebec Liquor Commission is planning to open a wine shop for women, managed by members of their own sex, on St. Catherine's Street, in the heart of the shopping district.

The purpose is to make it unnecessary for women to purchase wine without having to rub shoulders with motley males who now frequent the Commission's Depots.

Wine will be the only beverage sold.

## 20,000 CONVICTED, 30,000 PROSECUTED AS "WETS" IN 1921

\$12,907,693 Property Seized, \$3,000,000 Collected at Cost of \$6,274,523.

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This summary of last year's enforcement supplied to the United Press showed:

Arrests for drunkenness decreased 30 per cent.

500,000 gallons of liquor have been seized.

20,000 criminal prosecutions were begun.

20,000 convictions were obtained.

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These major accomplishments cost \$6,274,523.47, including rent, miscellaneous office expenditures, salaries and travelling expenses of National agents.

Of the 20,000 criminal prosecutions started 17,000 defendants pleaded guilty. Indicating the courts are not "crazy" on dry law defendants, according to the figures, they are in the ratio of 1 to 100 of the total consumption of liquor in the United States the year before Prohibition.

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This summary of last year's enforcement supplied to the United Press showed:

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500,000 gallons of liquor have been seized.

20,000 criminal prosecutions were begun.

20,000 convictions were obtained.

Property seized totalled \$12,907,693.

These major accomplishments cost \$6,274,523.47, including rent, miscellaneous office expenditures, salaries and travelling expenses of National agents.

Of the 20,000 criminal prosecutions started 17,000 defendants pleaded guilty. Indicating the courts are not "crazy" on dry law defendants, according to the figures, they are in the ratio of 1 to 100 of the total consumption of liquor in the United States the year before Prohibition.

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